

LIBERTY STANDARD.

HALLOWELL, SEPT. 28, 1842.

"There is but one proper and effectual mode by which the (abolition of slavery) can be accomplished, and that is, by the legislative authority; AND THIS, SO FAR AS MY SUFFRAGE WILL GO, SHALL NOT BE WANTING."—George Washington.

THE LIBERTY TICKET.

NOMINATIONS.

For President, A. D. 1844,
JAMES G. BIRNEY,
OF MICHIGAN.
For Vice President,
THOMAS MORRIS,
OF OHIO.



"The righteous shall grow like a Cedar in Lebanon."

Southern Property.

"The last Southern Pioneer, (published at Carrollton, Miss.) contains 25 columns of Collector's sales. The publisher has had to issue an extra sheet to contain the advertisements. The printer's fee for advertising is attached to each advertisement, and amounts to \$6.75."

Some time since we noticed in a Miss. paper an advertisement of about 18,000 acres of land in three small counties, for sale for taxes, with the printer's fee as above. This is the ruin of slavery. But it seems not to have occurred to any one to trace the effect of this distracted condition of property as it bears upon the slaves. They, it must be recollected, are subject to all the liabilities of property. They are bought and sold, mortgaged and bonded, deeded and devised, indeed, subject to every condition and transfer of property.

In an ordinary condition of slave property the case of the poor slave is bad enough; but in such a state of affairs as now obtains, especially in the south-west, it must be dreadful. All the social and local attachments of human nature are inevitably rent, and those sweet streams of earthly bliss must be utterly dried up. The slaves cannot with any apparent certainty claim even an owner. To-day they are sold at auction to the highest bidder, tomorrow attached again, sold, several owners perhaps claiming one or all of them at the same time, some hurried to Texas to escape a creditor, others secretly transferred to avoid some other claim. What present woe, what terrible apprehension for the future must sink into the soul! Every parental embrace must be as the last. The mother hugs her boy to her bosom, then listens for the steps of him who may tear him forever from her embrace. Sisters cling to each other at night with the terrible apprehension that the next day will separate them forever. It may not be in the power of the owner to afford comfort and protection, if he would. He is likely to be too poor to afford necessary food, and his liabilities place them beyond his control.

Suppose eastern lands had been human beings in 1836, what would have been their condition? Or were they such now, how would they fare? How then must the slave fare where distraction, bankruptcy, anarchy, ruin, every where prevail! They have no tongue to tell their sufferings, and there is but one ear to hear their sighs.

To the Ladies.—We appeal to the Anti-Slavery ladies in Maine to furnish funds for the publication of Tracts. The call comes from all quarters for information on the "slavery question," but we have no means to supply the demand. Will not the women take up the tract system, and furnish the money to enable the State Society to publish large editions of tracts? They have read the story of the "Long Bridge" in our last week's paper, and we will give them another—the story of Louisiana in our next. Will you not engage in this work without delay. In Mass., thousands of dollars are furnished by females for this object. We will return you one-half the amount raised in each town, in tracts at cost, for your own distribution; the remainder will be sent to designated parts of the state. In behalf of the slave we earnestly ask for this aid, and ask, too, of those who are not accustomed to refuse such appeals.

"NAVAL COURT MARTIAL.—The trial of Commodore Williamson was finished, yesterday, the accused having asked till Tuesday to prepare his defence. After this case is decided, the other officers of the Warren will be tried, and then we believe comes on the case of Commodore Dallas."—[N. Y. American.]

The case of Lieut. Wilkes is just decided, and the Sec. of the Navy has communicated his sentence, which is, a public reprimand for illegally punishing his men.

The question is frequently asked, why these constant troubles and court martials in the Navy? The answer is easy. These "men" are "contemptible Yankees," generally, and their officers are southern gentlemen, who are "born to command." The officers of the navy are filled, chiefly, with slaveholders and sons of slaveholders. These are despotic, and northern young men have not learned to be slaves.

Hence the expense, dishonor and constant trouble from this source.

Mr. Jefferson very justly remarks: "The

whole commerce between master and slave is a perpetual exercise of the most boisterous passions. Our children see this and learn to imitate it. The parent storms, the child looks on, catches the lineaments of wrath, puts on the same airs in the circle of smaller slaves, gives loose to his worst passions, and thus nursed, educated, and daily exercised in tyranny, cannot but be stamped by it with odious peculiarities."

"BEAUTY OF THE APPOINTMENT. Vermont, with a population of over 291,000, has 70 Representatives in our present Congress; and South Carolina, with a free population of less than 260,000, has nine."

We hope our representatives, and senators, both whigs and democrats, will be called on to explain to the people the reason, why 70, 680 was taken as the representatives number, instead of the round number of 70,000.

Be it remembered, that the fraction 680—cuts off FOUR representatives from the free states, while the representation of the slave states is not at all affected by it.

Please, gentlemen, explain about this 680.

Maine, with a population of 501,793, has 7 representatives.

Mississippi, with a free population of 180,440, or a little over one third of Maine, has 4 representatives.

Georgia, with 410,448 free population, being 91,345 less than Maine, has 8 representatives.

After having derived immense advantage from the high ratio of 70,000, would not the south have power enough—have they not trampled upon the north enough—without cutting off those four northern representatives by the 680? Please explain, whigs and democrats.

State of things in Louisiana.

A gentleman from the State of Louisiana, informs us that the pecuniary condition of that State is becoming truly deplorable. It appears that the banks in that State have been in the habit of letting out their money for eight years, to be paid in instalments, and that the last instalment on the immense sums of money loaned to the planters is about becoming due, all the preceding instalments remaining unpaid also; not even the interest, he says, having been paid. As a consequence, universal ruin is anticipated, as the banks in their present condition, will be compelled to wind up their affairs immediately. The planters, he says, owe these banks for the money with which their negroes were bought, and that, too, when negroes were worth eight hundred or one thousand dollars each, while at the present time they would scarcely fetch two hundred and fifty dollars each. The sugar planters seem to be reduced to a most desperate condition. He mentioned an instance in which a sugar planter shipped thirty hogheads of sugar to New Orleans, and sold it for one cent a pound, and all that he realized over the cost of transportation was thirty-eight dollars; and it was a lot of very good sugar.—Detroit Times.

But where did those banks obtain this capital, which was thus swindled away? It was drawn from the free states, and from Europe, nearly the whole of it. On this basis also an enormous credit was created, which took hundreds of millions more from the north in the shape of goods and other productions. What money was paid went from the banks to the slave-trader, and from him to the breeders of the northern slave states; and thus, according to C. M. Clay and Mr. Wickliff of Kentucky, those states were kept from bankruptcy.

These northern claims for capital and goods, are now worth about as much as the claims of the banks upon the planters.

The loss to the free states within the time referred to, thus produced, has been estimated at not less than \$300,000,000.

Wonder where the money goes to.—Ed.

Speaking of the whig and democratic parties, the Journal of Commerce very justly remarks: "If our readers all knew, as well as ourselves, how selfish, how hollow-hearted, and how reckless of the public good, are most of the measures of political parties, they would be but little moved by all the clamor they hear about them."

Money Matters in Illinois. The Sangame Journal, published at the capital of this State, says:

"We know a field of one hundred acres of corn, which will average fifty bushels to an acre, certain, within 5 miles of this city, that can be purchased, standing, at three dollars per acre."

Oats, the crop was fair, and sales have been made at 10 cents.

Potatoes, too, are yielding well will not bring over 12 cents.

On Saturday, a lot of fresh butter was sold in town, 16 lbs. for a State Bank dollar.

These are all extreme low prices; but they serve to show the scarcity of money among us, as well as the abundance of produce."

Where shall the country look for a market for its rapidly accumulating agricultural productions? This is a question of immense importance. The democrat says nothing. The whigs say, "build up manufacturing establishments and thus create a home market." But this is as unsatisfactory as the other. So little of the labor of men is employed in manufacturing, that, press it to the utmost, and little impression is made upon the agriculture of the country.

A catalogue of the Biblical Department of the Parsonsfield Seminary, is received.

Senior Class, 11
Middle Class, 17
Junior Class, 15

Total 43

The department has three terms, commencing the first of March, June, and September.

We ask attention to Mr. Adams' disclosures of the affairs at Washington. Six thousand dollars more sponged from the treasury by slaveholders—no, by whigs and democrats to pay the expense of that black-leg-Sanfe expedition, prosecuted in violation of national faith.

A. B. C. F. M.

The annual meeting of the American Board was held at Norwich, Connecticut, and appears to have been unusually large and interesting. The receipts of the year ending July 31, were \$318,396, and the expenditures \$318,955, leaving 559 against the society. Massachusetts paid \$103,000, New England \$189,000, out of N. England \$123,76. (How much did the slave states pay?)

We notice that the Board have removed their mission from Cape Palmas, in Liberia, and thus withdrawn all connection with that colony. They regard it as a decided obstacle to the progress of the Gospel in Africa.

They have also written to Mr. Wilson, their slaveholding missionary, if he has not already done it, to emancipate his slaves.—Mrs. Wilson's have been liberated.

The board persists in sending agents to collect funds of the slaveholders.

Baby Stealing.

We mean by this, the legal seizure of infants, which the statute-book of the chivalrous southern sanctions. We mean that dastardly act which betrays a lack of courage to cross the Atlantic and capture the man, and make him a slave. That act in which, under legislative sanction, and skulking behind a pile of law-books, the master dares, stealthily, to enter the bedroom of the mother and seize upon the helpless infant as his victim. The infant a span long is counted as goods and merchandise by the master—as a chattel personal.

Friend Buffum has recently made an estimate showing that our Anti-slavery writers have fallen into an error as to the number of children annually reduced to slavery in the South. He shows clearly that they have heretofore placed the number too low.

"Suppose the slave population to be 2 1-2 millions: the annual deaths under mild treatment would be one to thirty, or an aggregate of 83,333 in a year. Notwithstanding this number die, there would be an annual increase of three per cent., making an aggregate of 75,000.

"The number born in a year, must of course be equal to these two numbers combined: showing an aggregate of 158,333 free born children, under our republican government, annually plundered of those rights, which were conferred upon them by their Creator, and reduced to the most abject slavery—equal to 433 every 24 hours."

433! Enough to furnish a large shipload from Africa every day in the year, Sundays not excepted. Four hundred and thirty-three per day—14 per hour—more than one every five minutes!!

Now fancy yourself upon an elevation where you can view at a glance the whole South. Your eye shall witness an act of baby stealing once in every two minutes during the hours of daylight, the year round!

Al! but this is not "intelligence from southern India"! It is not the car of Juggernaut that crushes these! It is not the cry of the widow upon the funeral pile! It is only the wail of 158,333 free born infants in this land of bibles and of missions, who have been robbed of their birth-right. We have no protestations to make. We have no votes to give. "Coon-skins and hard cider" could bring us to the polls, but the cry of infants, what have we to do with it?

In this connection, how strange the following language sounds from a fellow-citizen, of whom we had hoped better things: "I had not voted for seven years till last fall, when I put in a vote for Harrison, and they have made so much fuss about my voting for a slaveholder, that I will not vote at all this year."

The Treaty—will it be carried out?

The eighth and ninth articles of the Treaty—or rather a document purporting to be the treaty and which is probably near enough correct for our purpose—provide for the suppression of the African Slave Trade.

In the eighth it is stipulated that our government shall maintain a naval force of not less than 80 guns on the coast of Africa to act in concert with a British force of that size for the suppression of the trade, and, in the ninth, it is stated that as all efforts for the suppression of the trade have heretofore failed in consequence of "the facilities for carrying on that trade and avoiding the vigilance of cruisers by the fraudulent use of flags and other means" and that "the temptations for pursuing it while a market can be found for slaves are so strong, that the desired result may long be delayed unless ALL MARKETS be shut against the purchase of African Negroes" they therefore agree that "they will unite in all becoming REPRESENTATIONS and REMONSTRANCES with any and all Powers within whose dominions such markets are allowed to exist, and that THEY WILL URGE UPON ALL SUCH POWERS the propriety and DUTY of closing such markets at once and forever."

The sentences italicized and in capitals we call particular attention to and ask of our readers to examine them particularly and then compare them with the facts:

That, as shown recently in Congress by Mr. Adams, a large proportion of the officers of our navy are Southerners, brought up among slaves, many of them slaveholders and others, brothers and sons and relatives of slave holders;

That, by the assistance of our consul at Havana, as it is said, and probably correctly, a large business has been done of providing American vessels with Spanish papers in order to put them safely into the slave trade;

And, that, our Southern Slave States—Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana—have within a few years formed one of the largest slave "markets" in the world for the disposal of slaves imported indirectly from Africa;

We say put these facts together and determine whether the provisions of the Treaty can ever be carried into effect, good faith on our part?

"Urge upon such powers the desired closing such markets at once and forever. The United States will 'urge' upon the United States the duty of closing her markets? The secretary of state will, in the most forcible language that Mr. Adams can use, take immediate measures for their suppression and John Tyler will lecture President roundly because he is directly implicated in a system which sustains the 'kets!' What folly, what glaring hypocrisies! But suppose the United States attempt to exert an influence without themselves? They 'urge' Spain to act, in this matter. Might not 'Spain' turn round upon us and honestly and justly tell them to 'beam' from their own eye? before attempt with unclean hands to take 'beam' from theirs. We hazard when we say that there is not a slave in any country on earth but that appears in the eyes of the world more honest and noble than the liberty-professing, slave-owning people of this Union, and such being case, with what face can we 'urge' others to refrain from doing a small crime, we ourselves are guilty of a much greater one of the same nature? We repeat, will the paper provisions of this treaty be carried into action? Or will the ocracy prevent us from keeping our pledge? Verily we fear the latter will be the miserable condition.—[Calais Advertiser.]

From the Emancipator.

Henry Clay and Mr. Adams.

The game we have so long anticipated already begun. From the time that Mr. Henry Clay leave his place in the Senate and take a seat near Mr. Adams, his tremendous "defence" last winter, those basilisk eyes glaring upon the old Adams is supposed to be now arbor of Clay's destiny. A word from Mr. Adams would destroy all Clay's hopes of success. Hence the Clay Whigs, who abused Mr. Adams while he was in jeopardy and did all that could to destroy him, are now paying him most obsequious court. The most barefaced demonstration we have seen is a resolution the Whigs in Ohio, inviting Mr. Adams to attend a great Clay convention at Dayton, on the 27th of this month. The double Cincinnati Gazette thus beplasters Mr. Adams.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS

Is at this moment the observed of all observers. "The democracy" is afraid whigs are about to withdraw Mr. Clay, put Mr. Adams in nomination for the presidency? No fear of that, but we think Adams has never been in the great W. and there are many men here who will respect him very much indeed. We can be not be induced to visit us this son? Let our Whig friends at Dayton bring him and Mr. Clay together at a convention on the 29th of September, this and they will show their friend Young Lion of the West roused up—largest gathering of free people in country that were ever congregated at one place in the United States. It would be the old man feel that it was good to there."

Surely, this necessity of resorting to Adams for help to save the Whig party Ohio at this election, must be very humiliating to Mr. Clay and his friends. What encouragement to the Liberty party, have put this hoary politician in his last act. He saw he must bring in John Quincy Adams to stand between himself and the Liberty ty, or his hopes are gone in Ohio. The is understood in Ohio. Our faithful labors of the Philanthropist has sounded the warning, and this palpable trick will just coil upon its authors. "Surely in vain is net spread in sight of any bird." And Liberty men in Ohio will not be caught by such shaft. But our friend need not be anxious. Mr. Adams will not go on such a rand. But let us hear the Philanthropist.

"Henry Clay is to be the candidate the whig party. He cannot be elected out the votes of the anti-slavery party of the free States. But he is a slaveholder and the great Missouri compromise, made a speech some years ago, in the Senate, pro-slavery to the core. Now shall he be elected? Old Massachusetts is first be secured—and Davis, once a slaveholder, must be put on the ticket, for President, and then the mighty energies John Quincy Adams, who has won the affections of Liberty men, by his noble conduct on the great question of human rights, secured in aid of the Compromiser's election. He must come to the West that the presence of his presence may move Liberty men from their integrity, to the support a slavery candidate. Good heavens! what depths of wickedness will party ascend in pursuit of its objects!

"Must now the brightening sun of J. Q. Adams go down in a cloud? Might he, he is, can never elect Henry Clay, he may ruin himself.

"The warning voice of our correspondence below should not be heard in vain."

JOHN Q. ADAMS TO AID IN THE ELECTION OF HENRY CLAY.

Of all the desperate resorts of a defeated man, the plan now on foot to secure Mr. Adams' support for Mr. Clay displays the greatest inconsistency, and is most humiliating to Mr. Clay and his party.

Mr. Adams saw his own administration broken down by Mr. Clay, and has seen the Whig party prostrated as Mr. Clay has been placed at its head.

Mr. Adams has been constantly abused by the Clay Whigs. Marshall, from Clay's own district, has exceeded all others in violence towards this venerable man; and now, when the Liberty party are gathering strength every day, and when a large portion of the Whigs have declared they will not vote for Clay; when Mr. Clay dare not submit his chance to a national convention of Whigs, he and his partisans have effrontery to come to this old man eloquent and avail themselves of his popularity to bring over the Liberty and free labor men to support their idol. Will Mr. Adams thus used? If he can be thus imposed upon

Of late years there have been several affairs of this character in which Mr. Clay has taken a part more or less conspicuous. The murder of Gilley will long be remembered as a most atrocious tragedy. Although concealed at the time, it now appears by the statement of H. A. Wise, one of the accessories to that murder, that Mr. Clay was privy to it all, and actually penned the challenge finally sent from Graves to Gilley! One's blood fairly curdles with horror at the recollection of that most diabolical piece of villany and violence. All the survivors ought now to be hammering stone in the penitentiary, if indeed their company would not be too great an indignity to cast upon the petty rascals usually employed in such a place.

I believe it is but a year ago last March, at the close of the then session of Congress, that the public mind was for a long time in a state of anxious disgust at the prospect held out of a fight between Mr. Clay and Senator King, of Alabama! Two old men, both near the close of a long life, going out to imbue their palsied hands in each other's blood, to gratify those malignant passions which disgrace the worst states of savage society! And this too in a christian country, and by those men who for their superior intelligence and virtue are selected by the people as their lawmakers and executives! Oh! this subject is so black with damning horrors that the mind revolts at the idea of compassing or entertaining it—and we cast it from us as we would turn from the massacre of our sons, and the violation of our daughters by the hands of wild and imbruted savages. Can civilized Christian society pass by such atrocities as of little consequence?

Communications.

For the Liberty Standard.

Slavery concerns Christians at the North as members of the visible Church of God.

Much might be said under this head, but lest I should trespass upon the patience of your readers, and occupy space that might be filled with more interesting matter than I can furnish, I will be brief.

We should remember our relation to the church in whose bosom the serpent slavery is warmed and nourished. When one member suffers all the members suffer with it. Oh how does the church suffer on account of slavery! What disgrace does this heinous sin bring upon the cause of our Redeemer! How is the Saviour wounded by the house of his friends, by those who make void his law! It is a truth not to be told without pain, that thousands of church members and ministers of the gospel, are traders in men! They buy and sell, and hold as "chattels personal," their brethren! In defiance of Heaven's prerogative of ownership, they claim property in man, and justify that claim from the bible! This is the case—if the testimony of the Rev. James Smylie, a Presbyterian minister in Mississippi may be relied on, with "three fourths of all the Episcopalians, Methodists, Baptists and Presbyterians in eleven states of the Union."

Justify slavery from the bible! And is it strange that there are Infidels in the land? How can a man who believes that the bible sanctions that awful system of oppression, American slavery, be any thing else than an Infidel? How could such a bible come from God? Can a God of justice sanction what is wrong? And if there is nothing wrong in slavery, it is impossible to invent or conceive of a system in which there is any thing wrong.

But if the bible sanctions slavery, why make laws to prevent the slaves from reading it? Why legislate it away? Ah! these Christian tyrants—slaveholders, if that is a softer name—have their reasons for withholding the bible from their slaves.—That bible says to the slaveholder, "When thou sawest a thief, then thou consentedst with him, and hast been partaker with adulterers." There is not a slaveholder in this nation, however respectable, kind, or Christian he may be, who does not in some sense, countenance the conduct of the thief and the adulterer, as really as the man who uses intoxicating drinks, though but temporarily, countenances and promotes intemperance. As in the one case so in the other, if a man be a professing Christian, or a minister of the gospel, his example is so much the more pernicious and fatal in its influence.

Read the following scriptures, taken almost at random, and ask whether there is no sin now against which they bear.

Isa. 59: 3. "Your hands are defiled with blood, and your fingers with iniquity; your lips have spoken lies, and your tongue hath muttered perverseness."

Jer. 5: 26. "Among my people are found wicked men; they lay wait; they set a trap; they catch men."

Jer. 5: 28. "They are waxen fat, they shine; yea they overpass the deeds of the wicked: they judge not the cause, the cause of the fatherless, yet they prosper; and the right of the needy they do not judge."

Job 35: 9. "By reason of the multitude of oppressions they make the oppressed to cry: they cry out by reason of the arm of the mighty."

Prov. 14: 31. "He that oppresseth the poor reproacheth his Maker."

Prov. 22: 22, 23. "Rob not the poor, because he is poor: for the Lord will plead their cause, and spoil the soul of them that spoiled them."

Isa. 30: 12, 13. "Wherefore thus saith the Holy One of Israel, Because ye despise this word, and trust in oppression and perverseness, and stay thereon: therefore this iniquity shall be to you as a breach ready to fall."

Jer. 22: 13. "Wo unto him that buildeth his house by unrighteousness, and his chambers by wrong; that useth his neighbor's service without wages, and giveth him not for his work."

James 5: 4 "Behold the hire of the laborers who have reaped down your fields, which is of you kept back by fraud, crieth; and the cries of them which have reaped are entered into the ears of the Lord of Sabaoth."

The above is a specimen of God's word respecting the sin of oppression, whether found within the pale of the visible church or not. Oppression is oppression everywhere. It is none the less sinful in the sight of God, because practised by those who have "named the name of Christ."

And where is the slaveholder who is not an oppressor? Is it not oppression to deprive a man not merely of some of his rights, but of the whole? to unman him and change him into a thing? Then there is no oppression "under the sun." And if oppression is not sin, there is no sin described in the bible. Most certainly there is no one sin described in the bible, in all its parts, features and consequences, more clearly and explicitly than those acts which taken together, constitute American slavery.

And what must the heathen think of a religion which tolerates such a sin? The following fact will answer: "About thirty years ago, a slave, a Mohomedan in religion, was sold in the city of Charleston, and bought by a Methodist Class Leader. His master persuaded him to embrace Christianity! He asked if Christians held Christians as slaves. When answered in the affirmative, he replied that Mohomedans would not do so; and this man in the midst of a Christian country, spent a long life in the religion of the prophet, and died a Mohomedan! In whose skirts will the blood of that man be found? Let me die in some dark corner of the earth, unblest with the light of Revelation, but O, merciful God, deliver me from the guilt and condemnation of those who buy and sell thine image, in this day of light—in this Gospel land.

J. T. HAWES.

For the Liberty Standard.

Mr. WILLEY.—Those abolitionists who oppose our organizing a Liberty Party, I fear, will be confirmed in one of the reasons of their objections, unless those who engage in this cause are more careful than we have been at all times, not to depart from our avowed and high principles.—The immediate abolition of slavery is our most ardent wish. And the object of the liberty party is, to legislate and manage our government affairs, so as to effect this desirable end, in the most suitable and proper manner; and peaceably of course. Hence all good liberty voters are abolitionists, and none of course should be voted for as our candidates, unless they are such abolitionists as consider slavery the paramount question to all others. The carrying out the principles of our Declaration of Independence, viz: the abolition of slavery, and liberty of speech and of the press and the right of petition, should be the standard, the rallying point, around which we may all flock, and save the country, and deliver the slave.

No honest abolitionist will inquire whether a candidate is for Bank or Sub-treasury—a high or low tariff; but is he a true lover of liberty to all; and will he legislate for the good of the country, &c. I am led to these reflections, on being informed that the only representative elected in Portland on the 12th, was elected in consequence of being a candidate of our friends as well as the whigs, and that he is not only every inch a whig, but was secretary of the convention at Gray, which eulogized that man-thief, Henry Clay, and endorsed his nomination for President.

Now I hope our Portland friends committed this mistake some how unintentionally. For that a very great mistake it was, I think, must be apparent to every one.—Unless, in our organized capacity, we can break away from all our whiggery, or demogony, we are not fit for liberty party men. I fear the case above alluded to will do us a great injury.

AN ABOLITIONIST.

If an Abolitionist was rightly informed, the fact to which he refers is much to be regretted. Will our Portland friends be so kind as to give us the particulars. Such a course, if allowed to become a precedent, would be exceedingly disastrous.—Ed.

For the Liberty Standard.

Belgrade, Sept. 20, 1842.

BROTHER WILLEY.—I wish to inform you of what has been done in this town, to advance the cause of Liberty, in which you are so deeply engaged. Since you lectured in this place in Aug., we have formed an Anti-Slavery Society, of which Edward Gilkey is President.

At our September election, eighteen votes were thrown for James Appleton for Governor, and twenty for Eld. Samuel Hutchins, the abolitionists' candidate for Representative. Thus you see your labor in this town is not in vain, and that the seeds of light and truth, though some fell in stony hearts, fell also in good ground—have sprung up—an infant society—and brought forth some fruit.

Yours, in behalf of the Belgrade A. S. Society,
JOHN P. TEBBETS, Sec.

IMPORTANT DECISION IN A RELIGIOUS CONVENT.—The English House of Lords have recently made a final and somewhat singular decision, in the long contested case, known to many of our readers, as Lady Hewley's charity. This consists of certain glebe lands in York left by Lady Hewley, in the time of Charles the Second, in trust to support "godly preachers of Christ's Holy Gospel," a phrase used at the time of her will, to designate Protestant dissenters. In process of time the trust fell entirely into the hands of Unitarians. Attention was drawn to the subject by the report of the Charity Commissioners, and a bill was filed in Chancery to dispossess the Unitarians. The Vice Chancellor and the Lord Chancellor decided against the latter. On an appeal to the Lords, the opinion of the judges was taken, and they decided that Unitarians do not come within the terms of the trust deeds. Mr. Justice Erskine observing, that those who denied the Trinity were blasphemers; and therefore they could not be intended by the term "godly preachers." This decision is an important one, and being final, will take from this denomination a fund important to its existence.

THE TIMES AHEAD OF US.—A friend, who has been looking over returns of various kinds, says the United States Gazette, has arrived at the conclusion that the following is about a fair estimate of the amount and value of the agricultural products of the present year:—120,000,000 bushels of wheat, worth to the growers \$65,000,000; 25,000,000 bushels rye, \$5,000,000; 5,000,000 bushels barley, \$2,000,000 bushels buckwheat, \$1,000,000; 300,000 bushels corn, \$60,000,000; 120,000,000 bushels potatoes, \$12,000,000 \$75,000,000; 1,000,000,000 pounds cotton, \$60,000,000; 250,000,000 pounds tobacco, \$10,000,000; 100,000,000 pounds rice, \$3,000,000; 150,000,000 pounds sugar \$4,000,000—total, \$297,000,000.

will the Liberty men be caught in such a trap? Let a warning voice be sounded in every Liberty paper; let it be known that we cannot vote for Mr. Clay even if Mr. Adams should come to the West and urge us to do so. Many of us would vote for Mr. Adams, but we cannot vote for a slaveholder or a duellist.

FREEMAN.

VOTES FOR GOVERNOR.

| YORK COUNTY. | | | | |
|----------------|------|-------|-------|-------|
| Liberty. | Dem. | Whig. | 1842. | 1843. |
| Alfred | 4 | 113 | 91 | |
| Berwick | 26 | 2 | 107 | 36 |
| Biddeford | 3 | 176 | 162 | |
| Buxton | 75 | 9 | 167 | 257 |
| Kennebunk Port | 3 | 104 | 195 | |
| N. Berwick | 32 | 39 | 156 | |
| Saco | 11 | 7 | 190 | 261 |
| S. Berwick | 41 | 21 | 67 | 153 |
| Waterbury | 13 | 30 | 260 | |
| Wells | 17 | 75 | 340 | |
| Cornish | 16 | 49 | 133 | |
| Hollis | 28 | 126 | 167 | |
| Limerick | 32 | 75 | 135 | |
| Kennebunk | 13 | 5 | 117 | 177 |
| Parsonsfield | 30 | 8 | | |

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

| | | | | |
|----------------|----|-----|-----|-----|
| Brunswick | 19 | 3 | 280 | 262 |
| Falmouth | 1 | 2 | 131 | 162 |
| Freeport | 56 | 27 | 175 | 172 |
| Gorham | 15 | 17 | 240 | 276 |
| Gray | 9 | 3 | 54 | 253 |
| North Yarmouth | 84 | 61 | 261 | 106 |
| Portland | 81 | 35 | 992 | 960 |
| Westbrook | 5 | 10 | 131 | 961 |
| Windham | 49 | 6 | 75 | 110 |
| Pownall | 6 | 114 | 228 | |
| Cape Elizabeth | 1 | 28 | 228 | |
| Auburn | 30 | 103 | 194 | |
| Danville | 7 | 3 | 76 | 127 |
| Harrison | 25 | 1 | 59 | 88 |
| Minot | 9 | 104 | 89 | |
| New Gloucester | 26 | 146 | 147 | |
| Seaboard | 1 | 45 | 68 | |
| Bridgeton | 40 | | | |

LINCOLN COUNTY.

| | | | | |
|------------|----|-----|-----|-----|
| Dresden | 1 | 68 | 72 | |
| Lewiston | 28 | 3 | 134 | 113 |
| Topsham | 32 | 27 | 148 | 95 |
| Bowdoin | 7 | 118 | 87 | |
| Bristol | 2 | 174 | 227 | |
| Phelpsburg | 8 | 5 | 86 | 101 |
| Thomaston | 5 | 216 | 603 | |
| Waldoboro | 4 | 292 | 225 | |
| Warren | 4 | 163 | 204 | |
| Wells | 2 | 98 | 41 | |
| Wiscasset | 7 | 190 | 128 | |
| Woodwich | 29 | 81 | 13 | |
| Bath | 40 | 10 | 338 | 264 |
| Bowdoinham | 7 | 118 | 87 | |
| Richmond | 8 | 98 | 90 | |

OXFORD COUNTY.

| | | | | |
|-----------|----|-----|-----|-----|
| Buckfield | 15 | 5 | 35 | 224 |
| Denmark | 24 | 13 | 16 | 138 |
| Hartford | 75 | 65 | 40 | 115 |
| Hebron | 12 | 28 | 70 | 40 |
| Norway | 8 | 5 | 53 | 132 |
| Porter | 2 | 24 | 166 | |
| Sumner | 46 | 34 | 17 | 103 |
| Sweden | 11 | 6 | 30 | 59 |
| Turner | 16 | 11 | 135 | 306 |
| Waterford | 42 | 24 | 24 | 166 |
| Woodstock | 11 | 129 | | |
| Livermore | 28 | 19 | 232 | 132 |
| Paris | 14 | 18 | 50 | 309 |

HANCOCK COUNTY.

| | | | | |
|------------|----|----|-----|-----|
| Eden | 5 | 26 | 80 | |
| Mr. Desert | 1 | 2 | 41 | 105 |
| Orland | 22 | 1 | 35 | 105 |
| Bucksport | 15 | 8 | 000 | 009 |

FRANKLIN COUNTY.

| | | | | |
|----------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| Farmington | 40 | 19 | 148 | 249 |
| Temple | 25 | 6 | 40 | 84 |
| Wilton | 48 | 2 | 109 | 160 |
| New Vineyard | 7 | 2 | 28 | 66 |
| Strong | 29 | 11 | 48 | 95 |
| Phillips | 51 | 12 | 77 | 105 |
| Jay | 120 | 134 | | |
| Freeman | 9 | 17 | 39 | |
| New Sharon | 78 | 90 | 154 | |
| Chesterfield | 21 | 8 | 77 | 80 |
| Industry | 24 | 9 | 57 | 79 |
| Madrid | 2 | 14 | 27 | |
| Weld | 3 | 2 | 54 | 105 |
| Carthage | 2 | 27 | 56 | |
| Avon | 16 | 4 | 14 | 84 |
| Salem | 35 | 45 | | |
| Letter E | 3 | 10 | | |
| No. 2 | 12 | 5 | 24 | |
| Bloomfield Pl. | 1 | 2 | 10 | |

SOMERSET COUNTY.

| | | | | |
|-----------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| Anson | 5 | 2 | 213 | 122 |
| Bloomfield | 39 | 21 | 109 | 26 |
| Emden | 7 | 2 | 81 | 81 |
| Madison | 28 | 24 | 122 | 115 |
| Norridgewock | 43 | 18 | 188 | 98 |
| Skowhegan | 13 | 9 | 125 | 109 |
| Solon | 22 | 18 | 69 | 87 |
| Bingham | 2 | 57 | 49 | |
| Brighton | 6 | 27 | 72 | |
| Canaan | 1 | 86 | 155 | |
| Cambridge | 6 | 1 | 46 | 57 |
| Cornville | 8 | 71 | 47 | |
| Fairfield | 6 | 209 | 123 | |
| Lexington | 15 | 19 | 57 | |
| Mercer | 23 | 92 | 76 | |
| New Portland | 33 | 70 | 111 | |
| Ripley | 3 | 22 | 70 | |
| St. Albans | 32 | 130 | 120 | |
| Starks | 43 | 37 | 103 | |
| Smithfield | 3 | 76 | 66 | |
| No. 2, R. 2, W. | | | | |
| K. River | 6 | 12 | | |
| Athens | 110 | 93 | | |
| Concord | 46 | 34 | | |
| Harland | 27 | 110 | | |
| Harmony | 84 | 88 | | |
| Moscow | 6 | 48 | | |
| Palmyra | 92 | 113 | | |
| Pittsfield | 45 | | | |

KENNEBEC COUNTY.

| | | | | |
|---------|----|----|-----|-----|
| Angusta | 38 | 16 | 474 | 346 |
| Allison | 10 | 8 | 104 | 152 |

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

Since our last, the steam ship Acadia, has arrived—14 days from Liverpool to Boston, via Halifax. The following is the substance of news by this arrived.

A new steamer for the Cunard line was to be launched at Glasgow on the 8th instant to be called the Hibernia. She is two hundred tons larger than the present vessels, and of greater power.

The prospects of trade have not undergone much change since the sailing of the Caledonia.

The Flour market was an improved appearance since the last accounts.

The trade in the manufacturing districts was very unsettled. Many of the Manchester houses had orders on hand which they were unable to execute, owing to the difficulty there was in getting work done.

The harvest has according to all accounts come in gloriously. All agree in representing the crops as abundant and excellent; for, though in some places the straw is represented as thin, in consequence of a partial failure of the seed; this is in all instances nearly, if not wholly, made up by the length and weight of the ear, and the superior quality of the grain. There had been several serious failures in the corn trade, in consequence of the recent heavy importations.

THE TREATY OF WASHINGTON.

The news of the completion of the Treaty, by Lord Ashburton, Mr. Webster, and the Maine and Massachusetts Commissioners, was received in England by the Great Western, which arrived in Liverpool on the 25th ult. The papers regard this event favorably and as being of great importance.

One paper says: "The intelligence from the United States, and the arrival from thence by the Great Western, of a special messenger with the treaty for the settlement of the many pending questions between England and America is considered favorable, and the latter even has given universal satisfaction."

The London Times, speaking of the fact that the treaty has been negotiated at a time when the people and government of the United States are laboring under a state of great pecuniary embarrassment, holds the following language:

"In making the concessions which are the basis of Lord Ashburton's treaty in the present state of the cabinet at Washington, Great Britain can be subjected to no imputations of having yielded to any other considerations but her generosity and her desire to maintain peace throughout the world. If she had consulted only the relative strength of the two parties, she might have dictated her own terms."

The Liverpool Times says, the Americans obtain possession of two-thirds of the disputed territory; they also, (if the account of the treaty given is correct,) obtain as complete use of the whole use of the St. John and its tributaries, from the point where they become navigable down to the sea, as the British themselves; and it is said (though we can scarcely believe it) that they also obtained admission for the timber and other produce of the district adjoining the St. John, into the British markets, on the same terms as our own colonists.

INDIA AND CHINA.

The general appearance of the operation in India is certainly not favorable to the success of the British arms.

From China the intelligence reaches to the 27th of May, up to which day no movement of importance had taken place. The auxiliary of additional troops for which the British troops appear to be waiting, had not arrived, but were hourly expected. As soon as they arrived, it was as stated, to proceed to the northward, and to begin operations in a most decided manner.

It is said the emperor has taken refuge in Tartary. The preparations for marching upon Choo were completed, but the army remained inactive, apparently under the influences of some discouragement.

RUSSIA.

The Britannia, on the authority of a Frankfurt correspondent, furnishes some accounts of a widely spread conspiracy in Russia, the object of which was the destruction of the Emperor, and also the King of Prussia! The offence of the former is said to have been the use of the empire, a measure which most materially diminishes the power and property of the nobles,—that of the Prussian Sovereign, a belief that he had suggested and earnestly recommended to the Emperor.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE. The European gives an abstract of the official account of the defeat of British troops at Port Natal, in the early part of June last. The boots, it appears, fight after the manner of our Florida Indians, and use the rifle very expertly.

A Liverpool paper of the 3d says: A quantity of American pork has been selling in Southampton, within the last few days, from 4 1/2d to 3d., and is of excellent quality.

All the accounts received by Germany confirm the defeat of the Russian Army in Circassia. The Russians are said to have lost 6000 men and 800 officers in the retreat from the country—they also lost all their ammunition.

Several cargoes of American flour have recently entered the ports of Limerick and the adjacent counties. No later than last week, several hundred sacks of flour, most excellent and prime in quality, were discharged in Sligo.

NEW ORLEANS. The fever is increasing. There were 38 deaths by it during the week ending Sept. 31.

RUSSIAN UKASE.

The Emperor Nicholas has issued a new Ukase against the slave trade, dated March 26. It refers to the treaty of Vienna, made in 1814, by the Congress of Monarchs which established the new basis for the political relations of the European powers, and then recites the formation of the Quintuple treaty of 1841, with respect to the adoption of further and more effective measures for the suppression of the secret or illicit trade in slaves. It fully establishes the law of piracy as the law against the slave trade. The conclusion is as follows.

"By this treaty, it is determined not merely to prohibit (or to renew the prohibition) the respective subjects of the contracting powers from carrying on the slave-trade within the possessions, or under the flags of the said powers, or by capital or ships to participate therein, directly or indirectly, in any way whatever; but it is moreover provided, that every attempt for a renewal or prosecution of that trade shall be held equivalent to the crime of piracy, and that all vessels therein engaged shall forfeit every right of protection which the flags of any one of the contracting powers might secure to them. Having sanctioned all the dispositions of the said treaty, we order that henceforth every individual legally convicted of carrying on the slave-trade, or either directly or indirectly in any manner participating therein, shall be sent before the legal tribunal, and made liable to the punishment prescribed by our laws against piracy."

"The directing senate will take care to provide the necessary measures for the execution of this ukase."

St. Petersburg, March 26th, (April 7, 1842.)

The issuing of such a decree shows that Russia has no thought of yielding anything to the factious hostility of public opinion in France, or the consequent treachery and embarrassment of the French government, which our Republican ambassador glories so much in having produced.

General Intelligence.

Most Horrible!

One of the most unearthly scenes took place recently in New York. It is too infernal to be narrated, and we will spare our readers the pain of its perusal.

Two men, Christopher Lilly and Thomas McCoy, commenced a quarrel in the City among the licentious drunkeries. They then agreed upon a public fight, and on the day fixed upon, proceeded 20 miles west of the city in steamboats, with seconds, doctors, judges, friends, and thousands of spectators. These boxes then fought until McCoy was literally pounded to death. They fought two hours and forty-three minutes, McCoy receiving one hundred square blows, and being knocked down twenty-one times, Lilly falling heavily as possible on him. His eyes had to be cut open several times to enable him to see, and after the fall of his face, neck, breast, and the whole of his nose were pounded off, all a gore of blood and corruption, he sunk in death!

The police knew of this arrangement, but did nothing to prevent it. It is, however, a relief that the civil authorities are prosecuting the principals and abettors of this horrid affair, and we hope the nation will cry out for justice. For the sake of our country and our children let justice—determined justice take full effect. Several have been arrested.

"The Common Council have passed a resolution offering a reward of \$200 for information that would lead to the conviction of any of the principals in the fight, and \$50 for each of the accessories."—Tribune.

The Grand Jury came into Court of Sessions yesterday, and through their Foreman requested the Court to inform them under what law the Grand Jury could take cognizance of the prize fight which lately took place on Hart's Island; also whether the statute extended to the owners and officers of steamboats engaged in carrying passengers or persons to and from the fight; also, whether an offence committed in another county was cognizable by them; in what manner they were to arrive at the fact that the captain and owners of boats so engaged had knowledge of the fact that the object of the excursion was a prize fight. To these inquiries the Recorder replied that the Common Law gives them cognizance of misdemeanors of this character, that there was also a general statute relative to conspiracies and breakers of the peace, in which persons conspiring in this or any place to do an unlawful act in another, could be reached, by which statute the Grand Inquest were to be governed, which statute also reached the owners of vessels. The fact that the owners and captains of vessels employed had a knowledge of the object for which they were employed might be inferred from the general notoriety of the intended fight, or from direct communication; and that when a fight had been planned in the city, and when they had united here for the purpose of executing their unlawful purposes in another county, it was clearly, in the opinion of the court, a case within the jurisdiction of the Grand Jury.

The Grand Jury then retired to resume their deliberations.—[N. Y. Amer.]

The last marauding scheme of the Texans is as follows:—

The Houston papers give the particulars in relation to a projected campaign across the Rio Grande, authorized by the Executive. The services of thirteen hundred men are to be received—they are to elect their own officers—and have permission to levy contributions upon the Mexican towns for their support. The rendezvous is to be at the Sulphur Springs near the mouth of the Cibola. The Telegraph states that Gen. Burleson and Col. Cook, of Washington county, will join the expedition.

WHIG PRINCIPLES EMBODIED.—In Philadelphia, at the great whig assemblage in honor of the whigs of Congress, Senator Taylor made the following sentiment:

"The life, the soul, the embodiment of Whig principles—HENRY CLAY!"

(Viz., Slavery, first—Colonization, its handmaid—next duelling—then Compromise—and all for the Presidency.)

The State of Pennsylvania has advertised all her public works for sale, agreeing to receive in payment State Stock at par—the Stock ranges now, as it is a 5 or 6 per cent Stock, from 40 to 44—so that the temptation to buy is very great. No limitation or reservation to price is made in the notice inviting proposals, which are to be sealed and received up to—

The works cost about thirty millions of dollars. What the result of this effort may be, to get rid of debt, and at the same time getting rid of the sources of income, remains to be seen.

SOUTHERN SPORT.—The Plaquemine (La.) Gazette states "that on the night of the 17th ult. a runaway negro girl, belonging to Mr. Joseph Schlatre, was shot, while endeavoring to escape from a man who ordered her to stop. She was in company with three or four other runaways. The person who shot her, first tried to stop her, by firing at her with fine shot, which did not injure her materially, and as she continued to run, he brought her down with a charge of buckshot."

This must be capital sport. Hooking unsuspecting fish by the gills, and tearing them all to pieces to get the hook out, is nothing to it. The excitement attendant on such sporting must be exquisite. Who will send me an invitation to shoot down negro girls? Surely the public ought to know the name of the gentleman who tried to stop the girl by firing fine shot at her. This is the refinement of sporting. The fine shot not injuring her materially, and she continuing to run—the stupid wretch!—he brought her down with a charge of buckshot." By jingo this is delicious! The notions—the most barbarous barbarian—never dreamt of sport so exciting and so exquisite as this. The name of the gentleman that "brought her down" should be written in blood on the copy of the declaration of independence, and be carefully preserved.—New York Mercury.

STEALING NEGROES. The Missouri Sentinel, in remarking upon the number of negro slaves stolen, says, there is a secret combination, extending from the east bank of the Mississippi through Illinois to Michigan, by means of which slaves are transported, clandestinely, to any place whither they desire to go.

LONGEVITY OF MARRIED MEN. The mortality of bachelors, from the ages of 30 to 45, is 27 per cent. Of married men, of the same ages, 18 per cent. For 41 bachelors, who attain the age of 40, there are 78 married men. The difference is more striking as age advances. At the age of 60, there are but 22 bachelors alive for 48 married men; at 70 years, 11 bachelors for 27 married men; and at 80 years, for 3 bachelors there are 9 married men.—Dr. Casper, of Berlin.

THE LEXINGTON.—The Tribune says: The wreck of this ill-fated vessel has been raised to the surface of the water, but, one of the chains breaking, she again sunk in 120 feet of water. The attempt is again in progress. "The eight hundred dollars recovered from her were not in bills, as before stated, but in a lump of silver, weighing thirty pounds, melted by the fire, the box having been emptied on the deck to be used as a bucket for throwing water on the flames."

SETTLING DAY IS COMING.—A New Orleans paper says: "We are told by a gentleman conversant with the business of the city, that stores were sold yesterday for four, five, six, and seven thousand dollars, which three years ago brought twenty thousand dollars each."

ALABAMA.—Fears begin to be entertained that the interest of this State may not be met. Up to the present time it has been promptly paid by the banks of the State; but these banks have become greatly embarrassed, and their bills are selling at the counters sixty per cent. premium for specie. The stock of the State is selling in the market at sixty cents on a dollar.

POPULATION OF LONDON.—The census of 1841 shows the present population of the British metropolis to be 1,870,727.

The Whig State Convention, at Faneuil Hall, on Wednesday, the 15th inst., was fully attended. Hon. Abbot Lawrence presided. John Davis and George Hall were unanimously nominated candidates for Governor and Lieutenant Governor, and Henry Clay and John Davis for President and Vice President, in 1844.

The Democratic State Convention convened on Wednesday the 7th inst., in Faneuil Hall. We learn from the Post that from 1500 to 2000 delegates were present. The Convention was organized by the choice of Seth Whitmarsh for President, seven Vice Presidents, and four Secretaries. Marcus Morton and H. H. Childs were nominated candidates for the offices of Governor and Lieutenant Governor, to be supported at the ensuing election.

EMANCIPATION AT NARAE.—The Nassau (N. P.) correspondent of the Journal of Commerce, under date of Aug. 16th says:—Henry Jones, a colored seaman, shipped at Baltimore on board the bark Margaret Hogg, (which vessel put into this port in distress,) as captain as a deserted seaman, and brought before the authorities here, was discharged on the ground of being a slave in his own country. There was no positive proof whatever that the man was a slave—only that he said so—and notwithstanding he was as lawfully shipped as any other man on board the bark, he was discharged.

THE FIRST OF AUGUST.—The Bermuda Gazette of the 2d ult. says: "Yesterday was the eighth anniversary of the emancipation of the slaves in the British possessions. Divine services were held in several of the churches in these islands, by the request of the recipients of this blessing. As usual, the day passed off in a quiet manner, the people conducting in a way which reflects credit on them."—[A. S. Standard.]

COST OF WAR.—When Napoleon was asked the expense of his first campaign in Italy, he replied, "I spent two thousand men every month." A dear thing is military glory.

SOAP LOCKS PROTECTED.—By the new tariff a duty of twenty-five per cent. ad valorem, is put upon "human hair cleansed and prepared for use." Our backs will therefore be relieved from the rivalry of foreign soap locks.

MARRIAGES.

In Portland 11th inst. Mr. John S. Fuller, of Lowell, Mass. to Miss Sarah Stevens; 15th by Elder S. E. Brown, Mr. Joseph Holt to Miss Harriet Brown.

In Boston, 13th, Arthur Berry, Esq. of Gardner, Me. to Miss Mary Farr, daughter of John Taylor, Esq., R. N. of Crediton, Eng.

In Lowell, Mass. 1st, by Rev. Mr. Burnap, Mr. Josiah Head, Jr., of Lowell, Me., to Miss Eliza C. Jones of the former place.

In Wiscasset, Mr. E. J. Taylor, Jr. to Miss Ann Eliza, daughter of Dr. P. E. Thobald. Also, Mr. Wm. Taylor to Miss Martha Smith.

In Augusta, Mr. Alexander J. Walker to Miss Xoa McLaughlin. Rev. John A. Henry, of Skowhegan, to Miss Hannah P. Lombard, of Augusta.

In Montville, Capt. John Newbury, of Castine, to Miss Esther E. Stevenson.

In Seaboard, Mr. Nathaniel L. Josselyn of Camden, to Miss Serene Fottle of S.

DEATHS.

In this town, 17th inst. Emily Jane, daughter of Mr. Clement Meserve aged 18 months.

In Bath, on Tuesday eve last, 13th, Mr. James T. Hyde (from Jones, Hyatt & Son) aged 33.

In Westbrook, 14th inst. of Cholera Infantum, Ada Lathie, only daughter of Francis O. J. and Julia L. B. Smith aged 1 year 6 months and 10 days.

At sea on board ship America (commanded at New Bedford) of fever, Henry Collins, of Edgartown, and Joseph N. Norton, of Norridgewock, Me.—seamen.

In Jackson, Miss., Jennette, wife of Mr. Benj. E. Hartwell, formerly of Bloomfield, Me., aged 17 years, 9 months and 21 days.

In Camden, Miss Maria Saria, daughter of the late Joseph Cushing, Esq. of Bloomfield, aged 35 years.

In Woolrich, Mrs. Joanna, widow of the late Doctor Galen Ott, aged 76.

Particular notice to those concerned.

Washington Co. Conference.

The semi annual meeting of this Conference will be convened at Perry, on Wednesday the 5th of Oct. next—9 o'clock A. M.—which is one week earlier than usual, on account of the meeting of the County Agricultural Society.—There has been no opportunity to consult many of the brethren, since it was ascertained that the two meetings fell upon the same days, and as our Conference would be seriously affected, if

Poetry.

For the Liberty Standard.
Written on first hearing of the Anti-Slavery Concert of Prayer.

Of old a traveller lay,
Both robbed and wounded sore,
On Jerico's accursed way,
Neglected, in his gore.

So in this guilty land
Our colored brother's found;
Stripped by the cruel robber's hand,
And trodden to the ground.

The Levite saw him lie;
The Priest gave no relief;
Both passed the suffering stranger by,
Partaking with the thief.

In Christ's example where 's
The pitying neighbor found,
Who 'midst disgrace or blame shall dare
Bind up his bleeding wounds?

What sounds are those we hear,
At Heaven's high behest?
'Tis thousands joined in sacred prayer,
They plead for the oppressed.

Plunged by our nation's shame,
God's law, the right of Man;
They'll act in danger, praise or blame,
The good Samaritan.

We join and look to Thee,
Jesus, 'tis thine to save;
'Tis thine to set the prisoner free,
The oppressed and the slave.

Then hasten Glorious Lord,
The royal jubilee;
When thine emancipating word,
Shall set the captive free.

WM. HUNTER.

From the Herald of Freedom.

Slavery.

Of all the ills with which our land is cursed,
The damning sin of slavery is the worst!
Pandora-box of vices like disease!
Spreading infection on each passing breeze!
What hateful vice but slavery serves to feed!
What damning sin does not that monster breed!
Think of each ill you'd warn me to beware,
Then turn to slavery, see it cradled there.

There human beings, shorn of human rights,
Striped of man's privilege and life's delights,
Are clung to goods and chattels, held as such,
Are bought and sold for title and for such;
Do not! beneath the lash to drag a life of toil,
And unrequited, cultivate the soil;
Thrust out like brutes to pamper pride and lust,
And bear God's image trampled in the dust!

Dream man a slave, then talk of doing right!
Can food and clothes for liberty need?
What can content the human mind enchained,
To sigh in bondage till his sands are drained?
To toil for others, wages all withheld,
The hope of freedom from the soul expelled!
Let sweetest mixtures this sad chalice fill,
The loathsome cup at best is slavery still.

'Twixt slaves 'tis true there's difference of fate,
Disease may differ in its kind and state;
Yet who's diseased but seeks relief from pain?
And who's enslaved that would not freedom gain?

Mould then but slavery in what form you will,
Oppression's victim sighs for freedom still.

And thou my country—land that gave me birth,

Hoast of the world, the fairest clime of earth;

How long shall slavery sullied all thy fame,

And mantling blushes paint a nation's shame!

How long shall monarchs point the hand of scorn,

Tell us of millions here in slavery born?

Charge home hypocrisy, and then deride

Our nation's capital of pomp and pride?

Our "ten miles square" beneath a nation's laws

Where statesmen, eloquent in freedom's cause,

See human beings daily bought and sold

And freedom sacrificed to sordid gold?

Hear clanking chains, the lash, the victim's shriek,

Then gag the statesman that would dare to speak!

Dread, guilty land, an awful reck'ning day,

'Vengeance is mine," said God, "I will repay."

E'en now a storm is muttering o'er thy head,

Thy justice slumber'd, ye is arm may tread!

A nation's pride may garnish its own tomb—

In fallen empires read thy threaten'd doom!

D. M.

The Family.

THE INFANT DEAD.

The author of the following which first appeared in the Richmond Star, evidently knows what are the pangs a parent feels when called to part with his child; and those readers who have been in like manner afflicted will not fail to appreciate the subjoined most natural and most affecting picture.

"The only true, deep, clinging cord that binds us to the world, and our kind are found in affections; in those tendrils of love that bind heart to heart so closely, that they become as it were one, and to separate which, seems for the time, almost like a blow of mutual death. But of all partings, perhaps there is none more agonizing than that which comes between the parent and those beautiful flowers of life, that have been so tenderly and anxiously watched; and who, day after day, as some new charm, some tiny grace developed itself, have been bound closer and closer to the bosom. The old or the mature, dying in their strength, seem but to have sunk before an inevitable fate; and Time with its obdurate hand, gradually smoothes away the hardness of our first grief. But when the weak and the dependent, the pure, the innocent, the fragile, how before the breath of the destroyer, a keener agony is felt and the fountains of the soul are more deeply stirred. To see its infantile face, one day lighted up with the merry laugh, springing from a spirit that knows only of fair sunshine—happy, joyous, frolicsome, a light that cheers your home and makes glad your heart after a day's rough toil—and the next with fevered limbs and panting breath, weakly enduring the pain of a disease that will not be baffled of its vic-

tim; to feel the cold chill run through your veins as the fear touches you to watch its sufferings; to see it sink slowly; to see that mild eye rest faintly in its last glance upon you; to see the lid droop and close and then feel that it is gone, forever—the sweet cherub you have so loved and so cherished—carries a pang, a keener and more intense agony of soul, than language can tell or imagination dream. None can know who have not suffered.

At this season of the year, many a victim is offered up in all its angelic purity. Many a heart that perishes this will answer to it with tears, and feel that—

Like early flowers on upland lea,
They bloom—and fade as silently.

But there is still a rich balm of consolation that like incense hovers over the tomb of the fair babe. It is innocence. The consciousness that it was taken away, ere sorrow had darkened its path, or sin fixed its plague spot upon the soul, gives a peace and joy, which leave to the mourner only the grief of parting. There is no fear, no trembling for the future, no sorrowing in bitterness, or alarm. It is indeed hard to take the final farewell of those little innocents. But better is it, that they should go from us when called, in all their unsullied innocence, than to live and struggle, and sin in the dark ways of a frail world. They are at peace. Let, then, the mourner strive to feel that it is better for the babe and pray to be made submissive to the higher will.—Call to your hearts the beautiful and expressive words—"The Lord gave and the Lord taketh away—blessed be the name of the Lord," and bow to a decree which belongs, a common, to all humanity.

A Word to the Boys.

Begin in early life to collect libraries of your own. Begin with a single book, and when you find, or hear of any other first rate book, obtain it if you can. After a while get another, as you are able, and be sure to read it. Take the best care of your books, and in this way when you are men you will have good libraries in your heads—as well as on your shelves.

Encourage as much as possible, a fondness for reading. Children's books have been, of late years, so greatly multiplied, that there is but little difficulty in forming, in the mind of the child, a taste for reading. When the taste is once formed, you will be saved all further trouble. Your son will soon explore the libraries of all his associates, and he will find calm and silent, and improving amusement for many rainy days and long evenings. And you may have many hours of your own evening solitude enlivened by his readings.

The cultivation of this habit is of such immense importance, and is so beneficial in its results, not only upon the child, but upon the quietude and harmony of the whole family, that it is well worth while to make special efforts to awaken a fondness for books. Select some books of decidedly entertaining character, and encourage him to a time to read aloud to you, and you will very soon find his interest riveted, and with little attention, avoiding as much as possible irksome constraint, you may soon fix the habit permanently.

The great difficulty with most parents is, that they are unwilling to devote time to their children. But there are no duties in life more imperative than the careful culture of the mind and heart of the immortal entrusted to our care. There are no duties which we can neglect at such an awful hazard. A good son is an inestimable treasure; language cannot speak his worth. A bad son is about the most calamitous that can be endured on earth. Let the parent, then, find time to "train up the child in the way he should go."—[N. Y. Watchman.]

Dr. Mussey on Cider.

The following questions were proposed to Dr. Mussey, by the Bangor Temperance Association:—

1st. Whether the habitual use of cider has any tendency, without the aid of other intoxicating liquors, to form the habit of intemperate drinking?

2d. What is its influence in re-producing intemperate habits?

The following is the substance of the answers of the eminent physician.

My dear sir,—In reply to your inquiries, I may say, it is the alcohol in fermented liquors which causes a man to prefer them to water, and doubtless the only reason why deep drunkenness is not as common in communities drinking purely cider and wine, as in those which use chiefly or wholly distilled spirits, is, that the alcohol cannot be had in the former state so concentrated. Fewer drunkards, perhaps are made by cider drinking, than by ardent spirits and wine.

That cider can bring back the relish for distilled spirits in a reclaimed drunkard, is certain. A single glass of cider, beer or wine has brought back to sobriety and distraction, many a man who seemed to have been reformed.

Alcohol in cider, ranges from 6 to 10 per cent, averaging over 7 per cent; while brandy has nearly 54 per cent, of alcohol. It follows, that cider contains more than one-eighth part of the alcohol that is found in brandy; and that in a half-pint tumbler of cider, there is half a wine-glass of spirits; in a pint, a wine-glass; and in a quart of cider, a gill of spirits. This scale will show the drinkers of cider the proportion of intoxicating drink they consume in their favorite beverage.

We have no evidence whatever, that alcohol in any form, or taken under any circumstances, or in any combinations, is capable of being digested or converted into nourishment. There cannot, I think, be left a reasonable doubt that as much mischief to health results from the use of any kind of fermented liquors as from distilled spirits, equally diluted with water. If I must drink any given quantity of alcohol in a specified time, I should think it best to take it in distilled spirits rather than in cider, wine and beer.

How can there be a drink as good as water? We have a plenty of evidence from fact, that it is better and safer than any other. It seems to have been made just right at first; and if for some thousands of years mankind have been in vain attempting to make it any better, by various addi-

tions, it may be safely predicted that all such efforts are vain, and must remain so. Yours with respect,
RICHARD MUSSEY.

Early formation of good habits.

If a child is neglected till six years of age, no subsequent education can recover it. If to this age it is brought up in ignorance and dissipation, in all the baseness of brutal habits, in that vacancy of mind which such habits create, it is in vain to reclaim it by teaching reading and writing. You may teach it what you choose afterwards, but if you have not prevented the formation of bad habits you will teach in vain.

An infant is in a state of perpetual enjoyment from the mere intensity of curiosity.—There is no one thing which it does not learn sooner or better than at any other period of life, and without any burden to itself or the teacher. But learning is not all, nor the principal consideration—moral habits are acquired in these schools; and by their means children are kept out of the nurseries of obscenity, vulgarity, vice, and blasphemy. In the establishment of Westminster, more than children between three and five years are admitted, and there they are kept out of the streets, and taken care of by a parental indulgent dame, while their mothers are set at liberty to go out and work. Whether the children learn less or more, is of little consequence. The moral principle is the great consideration.—Lord Brougham.

Miscellaneous.

Slave Case in Cincinnati.

The Philanthropist gives an account of a late slave case in Cincinnati, which exhibits in a striking light the kind of justice which the colored man has to expect from the chosen guardians of the law in a free state. A colored man who had been known in Cincinnati for several years, was arrested as a fugitive slave, and brought before a magistrate, and after a short hearing was delivered to the claimant and hurried off to Kentucky. No heed was paid to the objections of his counsel to the evidence offered against him, though they were sustained by legal authorities never before questioned in a court of law, and met by nothing but assertions on the part of the claimant's counsel. The principal witness for the claimant was forced to confess that he was interested in the case to the amount of \$100, yet he was admitted to testify. The magistrate had received his fees from the claimant in advance, and seemed determined to earn them without regard to law or justice.—The counsel for the colored man urged him to delay his decision till the next morning, to consider the law points raised on the trial, but all in vain. A party of constables, with a bail piece for the colored man, overtook the man-hunters on the ferry boat, just as it was putting off, and attempting to retake their captive, were resisted and a fight was kept up to the Kentucky side, where, of course, they had no authority to act, so had to return without the man. The kidnappers returned to Cincinnati, and meeting in a public house, a young man who expressed his disapproval of their conduct, two of them attacked him, one with a loaded whip. This the young man wrested from his hand, and used it severely upon them both, with such effect that the Philanthropist thinks they had not yet (a week after), recovered from their bruises.

The Future.

That system of logic which is just now the most popular consists in adopting conclusions, without sufficient investigation, and warping every thing by construction, to suit the end desired. For instance, some will contend that the earth cannot exist much longer, as the number of inhabitants is now nearly as great as can be comfortably supported. Others contend that war is necessary to prevent a superabundant increase of population.—But as we are assured by the highest authority, that the day is coming when the nations shall learn war no more, when the sword shall be converted into a plowshare, and in which no one shall molest or make afraid;—an enquiry into the capacity of our planet to sustain human life, may not be entirely devoid of interest.

The best geographers consider the fact completely established, that two and a half acres of land, in which there is no waste portions, will support in all the reasonable luxuries of life, a family of five persons, which allows half an acre on an average to an individual. At this rate a square mile would support 1280 persons.

Making all due allowance for land which cannot be cultivated, Farmington, upon the ratio of this calculation, would sustain a population exceeding 46,000. Some spots are now cultivated so as to demonstrate the correctness of this estimate, and were it not for emigration to the West or a ridiculous fondness for engaging in sedentary employments, or sacrificing life in the stifled atmosphere of cities, we might anticipate that at no very distant future day, we should see our whole valley another Eden.

It will be admitted that China is not cultivated to the best advantage, at least in the choice of vegetable productions to which the soil is appropriated,—yet according to an imperial census, the province of Kiangnan, containing 92,961 square miles is 774 inhabitants to a square mile, Che-ke-ang, containing 39,150 square miles, 671, and Shan-tung 515. Supposing that on an average, a square mile will be made to support only 1000 inhabitants, it may be interesting to make some calculation respecting the possible future population of some of the divisions of the globe.

At this rate, Maine, including the part given up to the British would sustain a population of 31,850,000
Rhode Island 1,580,000
New England 65,040,000
Ohio 39,000,000
United States 2,000,000,000
Newfoundland 74,000,000
West Indies 95,000,000
France 200,000,000

Great Britain 38,575,000
Ireland 32,000,000
Russia in Europe 1,891,000,000
Chinese Empire 4,100,000,000
According to Hassel's estimate of square miles, Europe would support

3,387,109,000
Africa 11,651,442,000
Asia 16,728,002,000
America 16,504,254,000
Australia &c. 4,164,420,000
The Earth 52,436,137,000

Some portions of the earth's surface are unfit for cultivation, but when the attention of man is directed to useful and harmless pursuits, and the nations shall learn war no more, far the greater part will be rendered fertile, and some portions are capacitated by their superior fertility and advantage of climate, to make up the general average. This will show the ridiculous character of the argument adduced to prove that war is a necessary evil.

SALT FOR HOGS.

Hogs, during the process of fattening, should be supplied with salt as often as once a week. It is no less advantageous to them than to the ox, the cow, or the sheep, and when liberally exhibited is a preventive of many diseases to which, from their continual confinement, and the effects of hearty food, they are inevitably exposed. Store hogs, also, are greatly benefited by it, and will partake of it once or twice a week as eagerly and to all appearance with as good zest as they do of corn or meal. Charcoal is also highly salutary in its influences upon the hog.

PRICE OF LAND NORTH AND SOUTH.—A striking illustration of the effect of slavery on the financial condition of our country may be seen in the comparative prices of land in two sections. Around Washington, it is begging for a market from three to ten dollars per acre. Capital farms may be bought at these cheap rates in the immediate neighborhood of the capitol. Now compare this with the country in the vicinity of Rochester, where farms command fair prices, notwithstanding the pressure of the times and the great scarcity of money.—The Rochester Democrat says Messrs. Sibley and Sorant sold at auction last Wednesday.

1. Farm lot 3 1-2 miles from the city, on the Lyel road, containing 81 acres (all wood but twelve acres,) sold at \$53 per acre.
2. Forty acres on cross road, 3 1-2 miles from the city, between Lyel road and Ridge (all wood) \$40 per acre.
3. Seventeen lots outside the city line, in lots containing from one half to an acre, at an average of \$103 per acre each. The whole sale amounted to \$7,283.

More than one thousand persons, have been added to one county in Wisconsin, since the census was taken in June last. That is "thickening up" considerable.

The capital invested in the manufacturing business in Lowell, Mass., is \$10,500,000, the number of operatives employed, is about 10,000, of whom 7,000 are females.

The income tax assessed upon the English branch of the house of Rothschilds is about \$40,000. As the income tax is rather less than three per cent, this allows for an annual income of \$1,350,000.

The credit of the Government has improved since the passage of the Revenue Bill, to the extent of carrying the stock of the Government from 97 to \$101.

People that do not pay their debts make hard times the excuse, and they are the very ones that make the hard times.

SQUEAL CONGRATULATORY.—Lard has risen to 7 cents a pound, and at that price oil cannot be made from it so low at the present price of sperm oil. It will soon go up to ten cents, the old price, and we shall then see how it is to compete with the real article. A person who has been burning it a few days past, informs us that the light is not so bright as the sperm oil. They may continue to use it for a season or two, but it will eventually be abandoned.—[N. Bedford Bulletin.]

GOLD.—Late discoveries in gold digging in the State of Georgia, in the upper part of Meriwether, are yielding profitable employment. But this good effect is overbalanced by the rage for gold searching which has infected the people of the neighborhood. All who have land are neglecting its tillage in the search for gold mines.

The Kennebec Agricultural Society will hold its Annual Show and Fair at Readfield corner, October 12th and 13th. Address by Hon. F. O. J. SMITH, of Portland.

DANIEL EVANS Jr., formerly of Augusta, was committed to the Jail (for want of \$200 bonds,) in Portland, charged with entering a room in Brunswick College, and stealing a travelling bag, &c. Evans is familiar with the atmosphere of jails. He said in the Augusta Jail a long time, for a serious offence against the law. He has been an ardent Temperance man, and obtained his pardon from Gov. Kent and his Council, on the strength of his reformation. Evans is also getting too hard a case for Washingtonianism.

A midshipman in the navy has been detected picking pockets at Howard's Hotel, N. York. He confessed the crime, and was allowed to depart after signing a resignation of his commission, drawn up on the spot by a brother officer.

The City Council of St. Louis have reduced the salaries of the City officers, and thus effected a saving of about \$6,000.

The Hon. J. Q. Adams will deliver the introductory Lecture before the Boston Lyceum, on the Odeon, on Thursday evening, October 6th.

Orders have arrived for the 7th Hussars to hold themselves in readiness to embark for England. The Guards, now stationed in Quebec, are also to go home. Two ships of the line, are expected to convey them from Quebec.—[Montreal Herald.]

One more defalcation. Wall street, N. Y., was surprised last week by a report that Richard F. Harrison, confidential clerk of the great banking house of Nevins, Townsend & Co., was defaulter to the amount of \$10,000. The money has been lost in stocks.

At the Horticultural Exhibition in Boston 7 gentlemen presented 360 varieties of pears.

TO FAMILIES & INVALIDS.

The following indispensable family remedies may be found at the village drug stores, and soon at every country store in the state. Remember and never get them unless they have the fac-simile signature of

Comstock on the wrappers, as all others by the same name are base impositions and counterfeits. If the merchant nearest you has them not, urge him to procure them at 71 Maiden-Lane, the next time he visits New York, or to write for them. No family should be a week without these remedies.

BALDNESS

BALM OF COLUMBIA, FOR THE HAIR, which will stop it if falling out, or restore it on bald places; and on children make it grow rapidly, or on those who have lost the hair from any cause.

ALL VERMIN that infest the heads of children in schools, are prevented or killed by it at once.—Find the name of Comstock on it, or never try it. Remember this always.

RHEUMATISM, and LAMENESS

positively cured, and all shrivelled muscles and limbs restored, in the old or young, by the INDIAN VEGETABLE ELIXIR AND NERVE AND BONE LINIMENT—but never without the name of Comstock & Co. on it.

PILES &c

are wholly prevented, or governed if the attack has come on, if you use the only true HAYS' LINIMENT, from Comstock & Co. ALL SORES and every thing relieved by it that admits of an outward application. It acts like a charm. Use it.

HORSES that have Ring-Bone, Spavin, Wind-Galls, &c., are cured by ROOFS' SERRIC; and Foundered horses entirely cured by ROOFS' Founder Ointment. Mark this, all horsemen.

Dalley's Magical Pain Extractor Salve.—The most extraordinary remedy ever invented for all new or old

BURNS & SCALDS

and sores, and sore EYES. It has delighted thousands. It will take out all pain in ten minutes, and no failure. It will cure the PILES

LIN'S SPREAD PLASTERS.

A better and more nice and useful article never was made. All should wear them regularly. LIN'S TEMPERANCE BITTERS: on the principle of substituting the tonic in place of the stimulant principle, which has reformed so many drunkards. To be used with

LIN'S BLOOD PILLS, superior to all others for cleansing the system and the humors affecting the blood, and for all irregularities of the bowels, and the general health. See Dr. Lin's signature, nature, thus: J. O. Lin

HEADACHE

DR. SPOHN'S HEADACHE REMEDY will effectively cure sick headaches, either from the NERVES or biliousness. Hundreds of families are using it with great joy.

DR. SPOHN'S ELIXIR OF HEALTH,

for the certain prevention of FEVERS or any general sickness; keeping the stomach in most perfect order, the bowels regular, and a determination to the surface. COLDS COUGHS

pains in the bones, hoarseness, and DROPSY are quickly cured by it. Know this by trying.

CORN.—The French Plaster is a sure cure.

INDIA HAIR DYE

hair any shade you wish, but will not color the skin.

SARSAPARILLA. COMSTOCK'S COMPOUND EXTRACT. There is no other preparation of Sarsaparilla that can exceed or equal this. If you are sure to get Comstock's, you will find it superior to all others. It does not require puffing.

DR. LIN'S

CELESTIAL BALM

OF CHINA. A positive cure for the piles, and all external ailing—all internal irritations brought to the surface by friction with this Balm—so in coughs, swollen or sore throat, tightness of the chest, this Balm applied on a flannel will relieve and cure at once.—Fresh wounds or old sores are rapidly cured by it.

Dr. Bartholemew's

EXPECTORANT

will prevent or cure all incipient consumption, COUGHS & COLDS

taken in time, and is a delightful remedy. Remember the name, and get Comstock's.

KOLMSTOCK'S VERMIFUGE

will eradicate all WORMS in children or adults with a certainty quite astonishing. It is the same as that made by Fahnstock, and sells with a rapidity almost incredible, by Comstock & Co., New York.

TOOTH DROPS. KLINE'S—cure effectually.

Entered according to act of Congress, in the year 1842, by Comstock & Co., in the Clerk's office of the Southern District of New York. By applying to our agents in each town and village, papers may be had free, showing the most respectable names in the country for these facts, so that no one can fail to believe them.

Be sure you call for our articles, and not be put off with any stories; that others are as good. HAVE THESE OR NONE, should be your motto—and these never can be true and genuine without our names to them. All these articles to be had wholesale and retail only of us.

Comstock &c Wholesale Druggists,

71 Maiden-Lane, New York, and of our agents. The above Medicines are for sale by SAMUEL ADAMS, Hallowell.

SARSAPARILLA and Tomato Bitters—Coughs, Sore Throat, Croup, Sore, Black Currant and Orris Root Lozenges—Foot Man's Plaster, and Warren's Tooth Powder, for sale by SAMUEL ADAMS.

Kennebec and Boston Steam Navigation, 1842.

THREE DOLLARS TO BOSTON.

The superior and fast sailing Steamer,

J. W. RICHMOND

NATHANIEL KIMBALL, Master.

WILL, until further notice, run as follows:—Leave Hallowell for BOSTON, every MONDAY and THURSDAY, at half past 2, Gardiner's Wharf, at 6 o'clock P. M.—Returning, will leave B. Wharf, Boston, every TUESDAY and FRIDAY, 7 o'clock P. M.

FARE from Hallowell and Gardiner, \$3.00; Meals, 25¢; Bath, 25¢; Passage, 25¢; Stowage, 25¢; Total, \$3.75. Good carriages will be in readiness on the arrival of the boat, to convey passengers to Augusta, Waterville, Norridgewock, Vassalboro', Readfield, Wilton, &c. Travellers wishing to visit Quebec, will find this a very expeditious route, as a good Stage regularly between Augusta and Quebec twice a week.

CAUTION. The public are hereby cautioned against sending packages of money by persons in any way connected with this Boat, as the proprietors will not be held responsible for any packages so sent.

HOWARD & PAGE, Agents.

Hallowell, March 24, 1842.

Vegetable Syrup

FOR FEMALES ENCIENTE,

THE most safe and effectual remedy for lessening pains and sufferings attendant on parturition, men that has ever been discovered. The most delicate female may use it without the least fear of injury to herself or offspring.

The proprietor has in his possession many letters showing that it fully answers the purpose for which it is recommended, not only in lessening pain and reducing the process of labor more easy and safe but in promoting the speedy recovery of the mother after confinement.

Directions for using it, &c., are briefly stated in small pamphlet that accompanies each bottle; in which are certificates from Physicians, who have presented it, and other gentlemen whose wives have used it.

Pamphlets may be had gratis of Agents by those who are desirous of farther information.

Prepared by S. PAGE, Druggist, Hallowell, to the orders may be directed.

It is also for sale by the dozen or single bottle at C. STIMPSON & REED, No. 114, State Street, Boston.</